

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED IN THE EXCLUSIVE
INTERVIEW BETWEEN PUTRA NABABAN AND
BARACK OBAMA, MARCH 10, 2010 ON RCTI**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of SarjanaSastra (S.S) in English language**



**By:
YUSTI YUNITA SARI
C11. 2006.00714**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
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PAGE OF APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by Board of Examiners, Strata 1 Study Program of English Language, Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University on March 5, 2013.

Board of Examiners

Chairperson

First Examiner

Sunardi, S.S., M.Pd.

AchmadBasari, S.S., M.Pd.

Second Examiner

Advisor as Third Examiner

SetyoPrasiyanto C, S.S., M.Pd.

Dra. Sri Mulatsih, M.Pd.

Approved by:

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

AchmadBasari, S.S., M.Pd.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited according to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 13, 2013

YustiYunita Sari

MOTTO

Slowly but surely I should be able to get what I dream. And make it real with my own.

(YustiYunita S)

DEDICATION

For:

- My beloved parents
- My beloved brother, Andrea Ferdinansyah
- My sweetheart
- My best friends, Indy and Gigih

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At this happiest moment, I wish a prayer to Allah SWT who has blessed me during the writing of this thesis. Many people who have been contributing to the success of this thesis.

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limitation ability this thesis must have shortcoming, for this I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

The Researcher

YustiYunita Sari

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is “*Politeness Strategies Used in the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, March 10, 2010 on RCTI*”. It is aimed at describing the politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, and describing the factors influencing the use of those strategies. The data were taken from the utterances by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the interview. The interview data were transcribed into written data. It were classified based on politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987). This research has two objectives. First, to find out the proportion of each type of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson in the utterances used in the interview. It consists of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Second, to find out the factors that influences the choice of politeness strategies based on the theory of Brown and Levinson.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, there are four Politeness Strategies used. There are 86 utterances which consist of 39 utterances used by Putra Nababan and 47 utterances used by Barack Obama. There were 29 Bald on record strategies; 12 utterances by Putra Nababan and 17 utterances by Barack Obama, 25 Positive politeness strategies; 9 utterances by Putra Nababan and 16 utterances by Barack Obama, 31 Negative politeness strategies; 17 utterances by Putra Nababan and 14 utterances by Barack Obama, and 1 Off record strategy used by Putra Nababan. From the analysis researcher found out that Putra Nababan used negative politeness more than other strategies, because Barack Obama’s status and occupation is higher than him, so Putra Nababan used this strategy to keep his politeness in speaking and the hearer will feel respected. And then, the factors influencing the use of strategies by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, are occupation, social status and formality.

Key Words: *formality, interview, occupation, politeness strategies, social status.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important thing of communication. People need language as a tool to communicate to each other. With language people can express their ideas and thought to the other people and also to deliver wishes.

People need language to communicate or interact with others. Sometimes we do not realize that during our communication, we actually use some aspects of communication. Within this study, the researcher would like to look out more clearly about the uses of conversation interaction aspects within a interview.

Interview is a conversation between two or more people to ask something or information about the interviewee. Conversation is determined to develop a social relationship or even to make a decision. Conversation is more than merely the exchange of information because through conversation it can be decided whether the message is received by the hearer or not. Politeness strategies influence conversation because the content in the talk goal of politeness is to make all the parties relaxes and comfortable with another.

The interview is an important method of creating the show. It is also the way in which a great portion of the content of the genre is presented and consequently the focus is on people and conversation. The interview can take place in one place and there must be a contact between two participants, those are

speaker and interlocutor. Both are important factors in speech situation. The researcher uses the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama as the data of the analysis because Putra Nababan is one of the Indonesian journalist who got an opportunity to interview one of the important person in the world, this may be a great point to the readers of the thesis and also to show the politeness strategies.

Brown and Levinson (1987), said that politeness is used in order to enter into social relationships, to acknowledge and show an awareness of the face, the public self-image, the sense of self, of the people that we address. Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with these FTA's. They said that it is universal characteristic across cultures that speakers should respect each others' expectations regarding self-image, take account of their feelings and avoid Face Threatening Acts (FTAs).

The Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama is presented on RCTI. In the Exclusive Interview there are politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan. He used politeness strategies in the interview, because he spoke to the President of America who has higher status than him. Through this research, the researcher wants to analyze the politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

1. What politeness strategies are used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI?
2. What factors influence the politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI?

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research described politeness strategies used in the dialogue of the interview. It were classified based on politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987: 68-69). The data are taken from the utterances produced by Putra Nababan and Barack Obamain the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI. The interview data were transcribed into written data.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To identify politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI.
2. To identify the factors influencing the politeness strategies used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

1.5 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the result of the study can be a beneficial contribution to:

1. The researcher, in order to improve her knowledge about politeness.
2. The readers and Dian Nuswantoro University as an additional reference about politeness for English Department students. The benefits are to develop the learners understanding especially the politeness strategies.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into 5 chapters. Chapter I talks about the introduction of the thesis which contains background of the study, statement of the study, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II is the review of related literature, including the theory of politeness strategies and the previous study. They are language, pragmatics, politeness, and aspects of politeness strategies.

Chapter III is research method. It describes research design, unit of analysis, source of data, and technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV contains data analysis which explains about finding and discussion.

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A theory is important to help the research. The theory is used to make the research reliable and clear. This research contains the review of related literature about language, pragmatics, politeness and aspects of politeness strategies.

2.1 Language

Language is a systemic resource for expressing meaning in context and the study of how the people exchange meanings through the use of language. According to Richards (1985:153) in Luthfi, "language is the system of human communication by means of structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) to form larger units, for example morphemes, words, sentences."

In interaction, people have to be aware of people's face in order to consider other's feelings or maintaining relationship with others. According to Yule (1996:60), "as a technical term, face means the public self-image of a person". Therefore, it refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize. In this study, language has many related subjects, one of them is pragmatics.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly in the relationship between sentences and the context and the

situations in which they are used. According to Richards states, It includes the study of how interpretation of language depends on knowledge of the world, how speakers use and understand utterances, and how the structure of the sentences is influenced by relationships between speakers and hearers.

Pragmatics studies have related to many subjects, one of them is politeness which the writer of this research wants to find more about its strategies used. According to Yule (1996: 59), a linguistic interaction is necessarily a social interaction. In order to make sense of what is said in an interaction, people have to look at various factors which relate to social distance and closeness. Some of these factors are established prior to an interaction and hence are largely external factors. They typically involve the relative status of the participants, based on social values tied to such things as age and power.

Two of the other branches of pragmatics are politeness and face. Pragmatics explores the relationship between meaning, context, and communication. The most influential work in this area, however, has been Brown and Levinson's book *Politeness* (1987: 94-227).

2.3 Politeness

Politeness is *social deixis* that expresses a low degree of solidarity between the speaker and the addressee (Lingua Links Library: 1999). Solidarity is employing the social distance, how far the speaker knows the addressee. So the speaker will choose the best strategy to show the politeness. According to Yule (1996:60),

It is possible to treat politeness as a fixed concept, as in idea of 'polite social behavior' or etiquette, within culture. Based on that statement we can see that 'politeness' is a concept of interaction and social senses that includes 'emotion' that is used to show self-image of a person.

Holmes (2001:268) also states that politeness is general speaking that involves taking account of feelings of other; a polite person makes others feel comfortable. Meanwhile, definition of politeness according to Brown and Levinson (1987:65) is mentioned as follow:

Given these assumptions of the universal of face and rationality, it is intuitively the case that certain kinds of acts that by their nature run contrary to the face wants of the addressee and/or of the speaker. By 'act' we have in mind what is intended to be done by a verbal or non-verbal communication, just as one or more 'speech acts' can assigned to an utterance.

Based on the definition of the term 'politeness' given by some authors we can take a conclusion that politeness describe a behavior, which is somewhat formal, and distancing, where intention is not intrude or impose. Being polite means expressing respects toward the person that we are talking to and avoiding offending them, or expresses positive concern for others, as well as non-imposing distancing behavior (Holmes, 1995:5).

In many cases, the interpretations goes beyond what people might have intended to convey and include evaluations such as 'rude' and 'inconsiderate', or 'considerate' and 'thoughtful'. Recognizing the impact of such evaluations makes it very clear that more is being communicated than is said. The investigation of that impact is normally carried out in terms of politeness. Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face (Yule, 1996: 60).

2.4 Face

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), the notion of face has two aspects:

1. Positive face: refers to a person's need to be accepted by others, and be treated as a member of a group knowing that their wants are shared by others.
2. Negative face: refers to a person's need to be independent and not be imposed on by others.

Brown and Levinson (1987) analysed politeness and said that in order to enter into social relationships, we have to acknowledge and show an awareness of the face of the public self-image, the sense of self, of the people that we address. They said that it is a universal characteristic across cultures that speakers should respect each other's expectation regarding self-image, take account of their feelings and avoid Face Threatening Acts (FTAs).

2.5 Intrinsic FTA

By 'act' Brown and Levinson's have in mind, what is intended to be done by a verbal or non-verbal communication, just as one or more 'speech act' can be assigned to an utterance.

2.5.1 First distinction: Kinds of face threatened

Those acts that primarily threatened the addressee's (H's) negative-face want, by indicating (potentially) that the speaker (S) does not intend to avoid impeding H's freedom of action, include:

1. Those acts that predicate some future act A of H, and in so doing put some pressure on H to do (or refrain from doing) the act A:
 - a. Order and request (S indicates that he wants H to do, or refrain from doing, some act A)
 - b. Suggestions, advice (S indicates that he thinks H ought to do some act A).
 - c. Reminding (S indicates that H should remember to do some A)
 - d. Threats, warning, dares (S indicates that he or someone, or something will instigate sanction against H unless he does A)

2. Those act that predicate some positive future act of S toward H and in so doing put some pressure on H to accept or reject the act, and possibly to incur a debt:
 - a. Offers (S indicates that he wants H to commit himself to whether or not he wants S to do some act for H)
 - b. Promises (S commits himself to a future act for H's benefit)

3. Those act that predicate some desire of S toward H or H's goods, giving H reason to think that he may have to take action to protect the object of S's desire, or give it to S:
 - a. Compliments, expressions of envy or admiration (S indicates that he likes or would like something of H's)
 - b. Expressions of strong (negative) emotions toward H - e.g. hatred anger, lust (S indicates possible motivation for harming H or H's goods)

Those acts that threaten the positive face want, by indicating (potentially) that the speaker does not care about the addressee's feelings, wants-include:

1. Those that show that S has a negative evaluation of some aspect of H's positive face:
 - a. Expressions of disapproval, criticism, contempt or ridicule, complaints and reprimands, accusations, insults (S indicates that he doesn't want one or more of H's wants, acts, personal characteristics, goods, believes or values)
 - b. Contradictions or disagreements, challenges (S indicates that he thinks H is wrong or misguided or unreasonable about some issue, such wrongness being associated with disapproval)
2. Those that show that S doesn't care about H's positive face:
 - a. Expressions of violent (out of control) emotions (S gives H possible reason to fear him or be embarrassed by him)
 - b. Irreverence, mention of taboo topics, including those that are inappropriate in the context (S indicates that he doesn't value and doesn't fear H's fears)
 - c. Bringing of bad news about H, or good news (boasting) about S (S indicates that he is willing to cause distress to H, and or doesn't care about H's feeling)

- d. Raising of dangerous emotional or divisive topics, e.g. politics, race, religion, women's liberation (S raises the possibility or likelihood of face threatening acts)
- e. Blatant non-cooperation in an activity – e.g. disruptively interrupting H's talk, shows non-attention (S indicates that he doesn't care about H's negative or positive face wants)
- f. Use of address terms and other status marked identifications in initial encounters (S may misidentify H in an offensive or embarrassing way, intentionally or accidentally)

2.5.2 Second distinction: Threats to H's face versus threats to S's.

To the extent that S and H are cooperating to maintain face, the latter FTAs also potentially threaten H's face. FTAs that are threatening to S include:

1. Those that offend S's negative face:
 - a. Expressing thanks (S accepts a debt, humbles his own face)
 - b. Acceptance of H's thank or H's apology (S may feel constrained to minimize H's debt or transgression)
 - c. Excuses (S indicates that he thinks he had good reason to do, or fail to do, an act which H has just criticized)
 - d. Acceptance of offers (S is constrained to accept a debt, and to encroach upon H's negative face)
 - e. Responses to H's faux pas (if S visibly notices a prior faux pas, S may cause embarrassment to H)

- f. Unwilling promises and offers (S commits himself to some future action although he doesn't want to; therefore, if S unwillingness shows, S may also offend H's positive face)
2. Those that directly damage S's positive face;
- a. Apologies (S indicates that he regrets doing a prior FTA, thereby damaging his own face to some degree, especially if the apology is at the same time a confession with H learning about the transgression through it, and the FTA thus conveys bad news)
 - b. Acceptance of compliment (S may feel constrained to denigrate the object of H's prior compliment, thus damaging S's own face)
 - c. Breakdown of physical control over body, bodily leakage, stumbling or failing down.
 - d. Self-humiliation, shuffling or cowering, acting stupid, self-contradicting.
 - e. Confession, admission of guilt or responsibility – e.g. for ignoring of something that S is expected to know.
 - f. Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter or tears.

2.6 Strategies for doing FTA

An FTA will be done in the way if the speaker doesn't fear retribution from the addressee, in circumstance where:

- a. S and H both tacitly agree that the relevance of face demand may be suspended in the interests of urgency or efficiency.

- b. Where the danger to H's face is very small, as in offers, request, suggestions that are clearly in H's interest and do not require great sacrifices of S.
- c. S is vastly superior in power to H, or can enlist audience support to destroy H's face without losing his own.

2.7 Politeness strategies

Politeness strategies are strategies that are used to minimize or avoid the face threatening acts that a speaker makes. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 68-69), politeness strategies consists of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Bald on record consists of two strategies, positive politeness consists of fifteen strategies; negative politeness consists of ten strategies, and off record consists of fifteen strategies. The relation between the strategies can be seen in the diagram below:

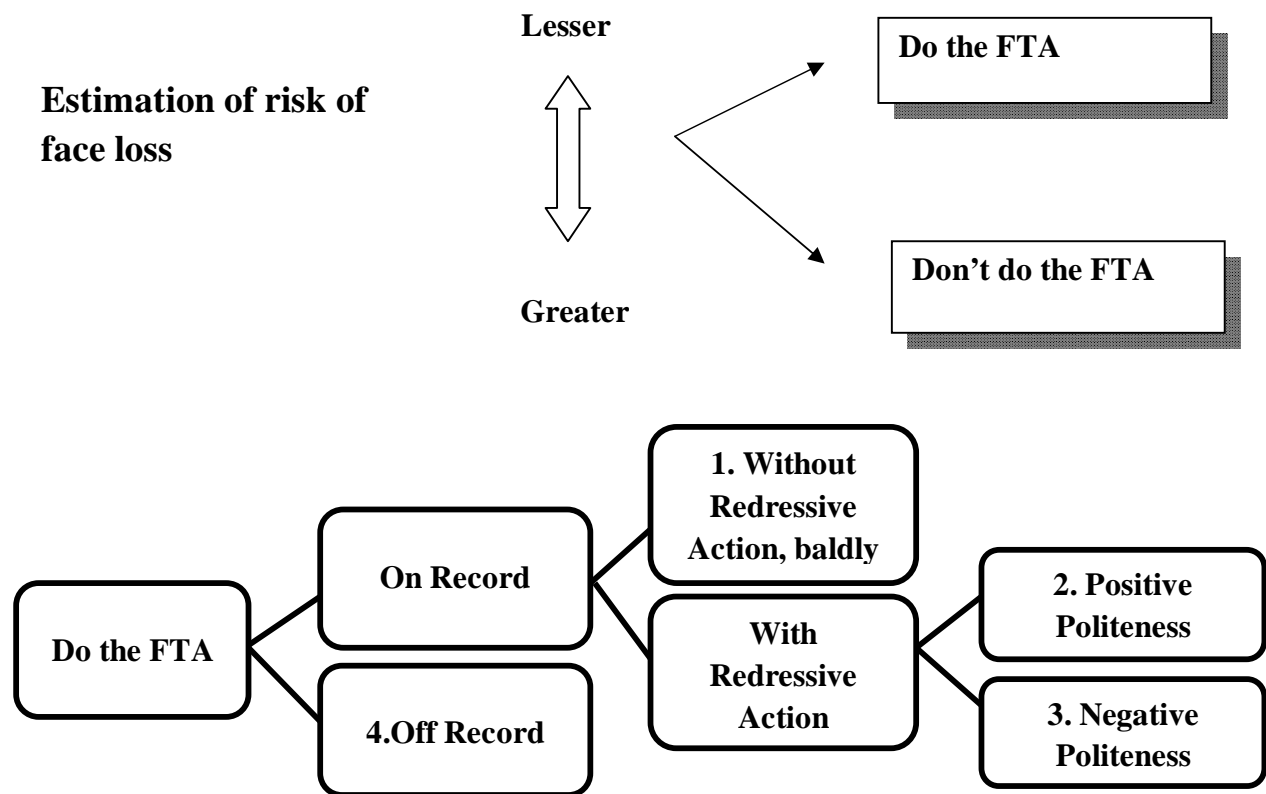


Figure 2.1: Circumstances determining choice of strategy
(Taken from Brown and Levinson, 1987)

2.7.1 Categories of politeness strategies

The main theory that the writer chooses is Brown and Levinson's *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage* (1987: 94-227). In general, there are four categories namely bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Each category is described below.

1. Bald on record

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:94-98), the prime reason for using bald on record is when the speaker wants to do the face threatening acts with maximum efficiency more than to satisfy hearer's face, even to any degree. Bald on record has two classes: those where face threatening is not minimized, where face is ignored or irrelevant, and those where in doing the FTA, speaker minimizes face threats by implication. This bald on record consists of two strategies as shown below:

a. Strategy 1: Cases of non-minimization of the face threat

If speaker and hearer both know that maximum efficiency is important, no face redress is necessary. In cases of great urgency or desperation, redress would decrease the communicated urgency. Speaker provides metaphorical urgency for emphasis. For example:

Listen, I've got an idea...

Look, the point is this: ...

Speaker is powerful and does not fear retaliation or non-cooperation from hearer (speaker's want to satisfy hearer's face is small). For example:

Bring me wine, Jeeves.

Speaker does care about hearer, so that no redress is required. For example:

Careful! He's a dangerous man. (warning hearer against someone who could threaten him)

b. Strategy 2: Cases of FTA-oriented Bald-on-record usage

This strategy is oriented to face. Usually, it is used in 1) welcomings (or post-greetings), where speaker insists that hearer may impose on his negative face, for example: *Come in, it's okay. I'm not busy*, in 2) farewells, where speaker insists that hearer may transgress on his positive face by talking his leave, for example: *Okay, I'm stay here, you go*, in 3) offers, where speaker insists that hearer may impose on speaker's face, for example: *Leave it to me (I'll do it)*.

2. Positive politeness

Positive politeness is used to satisfy the positive face of the hearer by approving or including him as a friend or as a member of an in-group. According to Yule (1996: 64), a positive politeness strategy “leads the requester to inquire for a common goal, and even friendship”. The tendency to use positive politeness is to emphasize closeness between speaker and hearer. It can be seen as a “solidarity strategy”. This strategy is usually used by people who have known one another in order to indicate common ground and solidarity in which speaker shares hearer's wants. Thus, the usage of positive politeness is not only to redress the FTA, but also to indicate that speaker wants to come closer to hearer. Positive politeness contains fifteen strategies (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 101-129) as seen below:

a. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Speaker pays attention to any aspects of hearer's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, etc). For example:

Goodness you cut your hair! (When someone cuts her hair)

What a wonderful car this is! Where did it come from? (When someone buys a car)

b. Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

Speaker uses exaggerate intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic to show interest, approval, and sympathy to hearer. For example:

How fantastic your house is!

He looked incredibly dirty.

c. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to hearer

Speaker includes hearer into the middle of the events being discussed to intensify the interest of speaker's contribution by "making a good story". For example:

I came to her house, and what do you think I see? A huge mess over the kitchen, the clothes are scattered all over the room, and the phone's off the hook...

Speaker uses of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation. For example: *You know?*

Speaker exaggerates facts to overstate. For example: There were *a million* of people in the Co-op tonight!

d. Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

- 1) *In-group usages of address forms*, it is to express such in-group membership include into generic names and terms of address. For example: *honey, buddy, sweetheart, pals, guys, Blondie*.
- 2) *Use of jargon or slang*, where speaker may evoke all the shared associations and attitudes that both of them have toward an object. For example: lend us two *bucks* then, *wouldja pal*?
- 3) *Contraction and ellipsis*, where speaker and hearer must share some knowledge about the situation to understand the utterances, which is marked by ellipsis and contraction. For example: *mind if I smoke*?

e. Strategy 5: Seek agreement

Repetition, speaker stresses emotional agreement, interest, and surprise by conversation, to show that he has heard correctly what was said and to satisfy hearer. For example:

A: Ann went to Paris this week.

B: *To Paris!*

When someone is telling a story, the addressee often utters brief agreement after the speaker has spoken one or two sentences to indicate emphatic agreement.

For example:

A: I won the championship.

B: *Really?*

f. Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

Token disagreement; speaker pretends to agree by twisting his utterances in order to hide disagreement that is to respond 'yes' rather than 'no'. For example:

A: So they haven't heard a word, huh?

B: *Not a word. Not at all. Except Clara maybe.*

Hedging opinions; speaker may choose to be vague for his own opinions, so as not to be seen to disagree. For example: *I have absolutely no idea.*

g. Strategy 7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

1) *Personal-center switch*, speaker to hearer speaks as if hearer was speaker or hearer's knowledge was equal to speaker's knowledge. For example: I just am sad, *aren't I?*

2) *The usage of tag questions* is to claim hearer's knowledge of situation, where hearer couldn't possibly know. For example: I have a great time, *you know*, it's very nice to go with him and people have same hobbies, *you know*, he's good.

3) *Place switch*, the use of here and this, rather than there and that seems to express increased participation or empathy. For example: *This* was a lovely party VERSUS *that* was a lovely party.

4) *Presuppose knowledge of hearer's wants*, tastes, habits, etc and to redress the imposition of FTA. For example: *Don't you wanna drink?* (Offers)

- 5) *Presuppose familiarity in speaker-hearer relationship*, the use of familiar address forms is to presuppose that the addressee is 'familiar' and soften the threat of FTA. For example: Look, *you're a pal of mine*, so how about ...
- 6) *Presuppose hearer's knowledge*, the use of in-group codes (language, dialect, and jargon, local terminology) to show that hearer understands and shares the associations of that code. For example: I watched *High Life* yesterday and ...
- 7) The use of pronoun where the referent hasn't been made clear. For example: Oh, *this is* wonderful (complimenting a skirt)

h. Strategy 8 : Joke

It is a technique for putting hearer 'at ease' or minimizing an FTA or requesting. For example:

Mind if I *tackle* those choc chips now?

How about lending me this old *heap of junk*? (hearer's new Cadillac)

i. Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants

It is a way to indicate that speaker and hearer are cooperators and to put pressure on hearer to cooperate with speaker. For example:

Look I know you want the car back at 5, so shouldn't I go to town now?

j. Strategy 10: Offer, promise

To redress the potential threat of some FTA, speaker claims that whatever hearer wants, speaker will help to obtain, to show speaker's good intentions in satisfying hearer's positive faces wants, even if it is false. For example:

I'll drop by sometimes next week.

I'll come to your house sometimes.

k. Strategy 11: Be optimistic

It is another type of cooperative strategy. Speaker assumes that hearer wants speaker's wants for speaker (or for both) and will help him to obtain them.

For example;

I've come to borrow a cup of flour.

You'll lend me your lawnmower for the weekend, won't you?

l. Strategy 12: Include both speaker and hearer in the activity

Speaker uses an inclusive 'people' for, when speaker actually means 'you or 'me', to call upon the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress FTA. For example:

Let's stop for a bite. (i.e. I want a bite, so let's stop)

Let's have a cookie then. (i.e. Me)

m. Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons

Speaker gives reason as to why he wants what he wants and assumes (via optimism) that if there are no good reasons why hearer shouldn't or can't cooperate, he will. For example:

Why don't people go to the beach!

Why don't people try those cookies!

n. Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

Speaker asks hearer to cooperate with him by giving evidence of habit or obligations obtained between speaker and hearer. Thus speaker may say, in effect, "I'll do X for you if you do Y for me" to soften his FTA. By pointing to the

reciprocal right (or habit) of doing FTA to each other, speaker may soften his FTA by negating the debt aspects and/or the face threatening aspect of speech acts such as criticism and complaints. For example:

Well, I'll keep quiet, if you keep it quiet about me keeping me quiet.

o. Strategy 15: Give hints to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Speaker may satisfy hearer's positive face wants (that speaker wants hearer's wants, to some degree) but actually satisfying some of hearer's wants. Hence people have the classic positive politeness action of gift-giving, not only tangible gifts (with demonstrate that speaker knows some hearer's wants and wants them to be fulfilled), but human-relation wants such as those illustrated in many of the outputs considered above-the wants to be liked, admired, cared about, understood, listened to, and so on.

3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. It is the heart of respect behavior, just as positive politeness is the kernel of 'familiar' and 'joking' behavior (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 129-210). The main focus for using this strategy is to assume that speaker may be imposing by the hearer, and intruding on their space. Therefore, these automatically assume that there might be some social distance or awkwardness in the situation.

According to Brown and Levinson, there are ten negative strategies:

a. Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect

In this strategy a speaker is faced with opposing tensions: the desire to give hearer an 'out' by being indirect, and the desire to go on record. For example:

Can you pass the salt?

Why for God's sake are you painting your house purple?

b. Strategy 2: Question, hedge

This strategy enjoins the speaker to question or hedge such assumptions.

For example:

I suppose that Harry is coming.

I wonder if (you know whether) John went out.

c. Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to hearer's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of speaker's speech act obtain. For example:

Could you jump over that five-foot fence?

I don't imagine there'd be any hope of you.

d. Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition

This strategy indirectly may pay hearer defense. For example:

I just want to ask you if I can borrow a tiny bit of paper.

I just dropped by for a minute to ask if you...

e. Strategy 5: Give deference

Speaker humbles himself, his capacities, and possessions, namely that which satisfies hearer's wants to be treated as superior. For example:

People look forward very much to dining with you.

Oh yes thank you.

f. Strategy 6: Apologize

By apologizing for doing an FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on hearer's negative face and thereby partially redress that impingement. For example:

I'm sure you must be very busy, but...

I hope this isn't going to bother you too much.

g. Strategy 7: Impersonalize speaker and hearer

One way to indicate that speaker does not want to impinge on hearer so to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than speaker, or at least possibly not speaker or not speaker alone, and the addressee were other than hearer, or only inclusive of hearer. This results in a variety of ways of avoiding the pronouns 'I' and 'You'. For example:

It seems to me that...

It is not possible you do that.

h. Strategy 8: State the FTA as a general rule

One way of dissociating speaker and hearer from the particular imposition in the FTA, and hence a way of communicating that speaker does not want to

impinge but is merely forced to by circumstances, is to state the FTA as an instance of some general social rule, regulation, or obligation. For example:

Passengers will please refrain from flushing toilets on the train.

I'm sorry, but late-comers cannot be seated till the next interval.

i. Strategy 9: Nominalize

In English, degrees of negative politeness (or at least formality) run hand in hand with degrees of nouniness, that is, formality is associated with the noun end of the continuum. For example:

People urgently request your cooperation.

It is my pleasure to be able to inform you...

j. Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer

Speaker can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to hearer, or by disclaiming any indebtedness of hearer, by means of expressions such as for requests and for offers. For example:

I'd be eternally grateful if you would ... (for request)

I could easily do it for you. (for offers)

4. Off Record

Off record is an indirect politeness strategy in which the speaker says something that can be interpreted in more than one way (Brown and Levinson, 1987:211-227). A communicative act is done off record if it is done in such a way that it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the act. In other words, the actor leaves himself an 'out' by providing himself with a number of defensible interpretations; he cannot be held to have committed himself

to just one particular interpretation of his act. Thus if a speaker wants to do FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it, he can do it off record, and leave it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret it.

According to Brown and Levinson, there are fifteen off record strategies:

a. Strategy 1: Give hints

If speaker says something that is not explicitly relevant, he invites hearer to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance. The basic mechanism here is a violation of the Maxim of Relevance.

For example:

It's cold in here. (i.e. Shut the window)

What a boring movie! (i.e. Let's leave)

b. Strategy 2: Give association clues

A related kind of implicature triggered by relevance violations is provided by mentioning something associated with the act required of hearer, either by precedent in speaker-hearer's experience or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interactional experience. For example:

My house isn't very far away. There's the path that leads to my house. (i.e. Please come to visit me)

Are you going to market tomorrow? There's a market tomorrow, I suppose. (i.e. Give me a ride there)

c. Strategy 3: Presuppose

A third set of clues to speaker's intent is related in a different way to the Relevance maxim. An utterance can be almost wholly relevant in context, and yet violate the Relevance Maxim just at the level of presuppositions.

For example:

I washed the car again yesterday.

John is in the bathtub yet again.

d. Strategy 4: Understate

Speaker understates what he actually wants to say. In the case of a criticism, speaker avoids the lower points of the scalar predicate, such as: tall, nice, good, and in the case of a compliment, or admission, speaker avoids the upper points. For example:

A: What do you think of Jim?

B: Nothing wrong with him (c.i. I don't think he's very good) (The understatement of criticism)

e. Strategy 5: Overstate

Speaker exaggerates or chooses a point on a scale, which is higher than the real situation. For example:

There were a million of people in the Co-op tonight! (It could convey an excuse of being late)

You never doing washing up. (convey a criticism)

f. Strategy 6: Use tautologies

By uttering a tautology, speaker encourages hearer to look for an informative understanding of the non-informative utterance. For example:

Your clothes belong where you clothes belong. My clothes belong where my clothes belong. Look upstairs! (criticism)

g. Strategy 7: Use contradictions

By stating two things that contradict each other, speaker shows that he cannot be telling the truth and encourages hearer to look for an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory things. For example:

A: Are you upset about that?

B: Well, yes and no.

h. Strategy 8: Be ironic

By saying the opposite of what he means, speaker can indirectly express intended meaning. For example:

Jim's real genius. (after Jim has done twenty stupid things in a row)

Lovely neighbor, eh? (in a slum)

i. Strategy 9: Use metaphors

There is a possibility for the use of metaphor by off record, which marked with hedging particles such as: real, regular, sort of, as it were that make their status explicit. For example:

Jimjs a real fish. (c.i. he drinks/swims/is slimy/is cold-blooded like a fish)

The main thing is that (he) 'eats kicks'. (let him suffer)

j. Strategy 10: Use rhetorical questions

Speaker asks a question with no intention of obtaining an answer; it may be used to do FTA. For example:

How was I to know ... (an excuse, c.i. I wasn't)

What can I say? (nothing, it's so bad) (a criticism)

k. Strategy 11: Be ambiguous

Speaker achieves a purposeful ambiguity through metaphor. For example:

Jim's a pretty sharp cookie. (it could be either a compliment or insult)

l. Strategy 12: Be vague

Speaker goes off record with an FTA by being vague about who the object of the FTA is, or what the offence is. For example:

Looks like someone may have had too much to drink. (vague understatement)

I'm going ... you know ... where...

m. Strategy 13: Overgeneralize

Speaker utters a rule instantiation which may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record. Hearer then has the choice of deciding whether the general rule applies to him. For example:

Mature people sometimes help do the dishes.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

n. Strategy 14: Displace hearer

“Speaker goes off record as to whom the target for his FTA is, or he may pretend to address the FTA to someone whom it wouldn't threaten and hope the

real target will see that the FTA is meant at him” (Brown and Levinson, 1987:226). For example:

A secretary in an office asks another – but with negative politeness – to pass the stapler, in circumstances where a professor is much nearer to the stapler than the other secretary. His face isn’t threatened, and he can choose to do it himself as a bonus ‘free gift’

o. Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

Speaker purposely does not finish his utterance and leave an FTA half undone, thus leaves the implicature ‘hanging in the air’, just as with rhetorical questions. For example:

Well, I didn’t see you ...

Well, if one’s leaves one’s tea on the wobbly table...

2.8 Factors Influencing the Choice of Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 71), there are two factors influencing the choice of strategies:

2.8.1 The payoffs: a priori considerations

By going on record, speaker can potentially get any of the following advantages: can enlist public against the addressee or in support of speaker’s self; can get credit for honesty, for indicating that the speaker trusts the addressee; can get credit for outspokenness, avoiding the danger of being misunderstood; and can have the opportunity to pay back in face whatever the speaker potentially takes away by the FTA.

2.8.2 The circumstance: sociological variables

The absolute ranking (R) of imposition in the particular culture: for FTAs against positive face, the ranking involves an assessment of the amount of 'pain' given to H's face, based on discrepancy between H's own desired self image and that presented (blatantly or tacitly) in the FTA. There will be cultural rankings of aspects of positive face (for example, 'success', 'niceness', 'beauty', 'generosity'), which can be ranked in particular circumstances, just as can negative face ranking.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the researcher discusses research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing the data. Descriptive qualitative was used in this research since researcher descriptively explained the utterances containing politeness used by the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on March 10, 2010 on RCTI. The data of this research were collected from video of the Exclusive Interview Between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the utterances produced by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI. All of the politeness strategies in the speaker's utterances were analyzed in this research.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this study are spoken data. The researcher took the data from the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on March 10, 2010 on RCTI. The interview took place at White House, Washington DC, US.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data of the study were collected by using the following steps:

1. The first time watching the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on March 10, 2010 on RCTI and the second time on the video.
2. Downloading the video from youtube and note-taking the interview conducted by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI.
3. Transcribing all the Speaker's utterances used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The steps to analyze the data are:

1. Reading the data carefully.
2. Identifying the politeness used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI.
3. Classifying the politeness used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

4. Finding out the proportion of each type of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson in the utterances used by the Exclusive Interview Between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, March 10, 2010 on RCTI.
5. Analyzing the factors that influence the choice of politeness strategies based on the theory of Brown and Levinson.
6. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. The Finding of the Politeness Strategy used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

This chapter describes the data analysis. The researcher analyses the data after the data were collected. The data was taken from the utterances by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI. The researcher tried to find out the proportion of each type of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson in the utterances used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, and analyzing the factors which influence the choice of certain politeness strategies in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama.

To analyze the interview entitled *Politeness Strategies Used in the Exclusive Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, March 10, 2010 on RCTI*. The theory of Brown and Levinson (1987: 68-69), was applied. It consists of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Bald on record consists of two strategies, positive politeness consists of fifteen strategies, negative politeness consists of ten strategies, and off record consists of fifteen strategies. The researcher analyses the data with these four strategies that are used in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama.

The researcher found 86 utterances that can categorized in the Politeness Strategies. There are 29 utterances using Bald on record strategy, 25 utterances Positive politeness strategy, 31 utterances Negative politeness strategy, and 1 utterance Off record strategy. For more details analysis of Politeness strategies that occur in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama would be shown on the table 4.1.

Table 4.1. The Frequency of Politeness Strategies Used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama on the interview March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

No.	Types of Politeness Strategy	Putra Nababan		Barack Obama	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1.	Bald on Record	12	30.77%	17	36.17%
2.	Positive Politeness	9	23.08%	16	34.04%
3.	Negative Politeness	17	43.59%	14	29.79%
4.	Off Record	1	2.56%	-	-
	Total	39	100%	47	100%

Table 4.1. shows that there are 86 utterances which consist of 39 utterances used by Putra Nababan and 47 utterances used by Barack Obama. There were 29 Bald on record strategies; 12 utterances by Putra Nababan and 17 utterances by Barack Obama, 25 Positive politeness strategies; 9 utterances by Putra Nababan and 16 utterances by Barack Obama, 31 Negative politeness strategies; 17 utterances by Putra Nababan and 14 utterances by Barack Obama, and 1 Off record strategy used by Putra Nababan. From the table the researcher shows that Putra Nababan used negative politeness more than other strategies. Putra Nababan used this strategy to keep his politeness in speaking and the hearer will

feel to be respected. Therefore the politeness is needed to obtain good results in his interview.

4.2. Discussion of the findings of the politeness strategy used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama in the Exclusive Interview on March 10, 2010 on RCTI.

4.2.1. Bald On Record

The reason for using bald on record is when the speaker wants to do the face threatening acts with maximum efficiency more than to satisfy hearer's face, even to any degree.

Table 4.2. The Frequency of Bald on Record used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama

Strategy	Bald on Record	Putra Nababan		Barack Obama	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Cases of non-minimization of the face threat	12	100%	17	100%
	Total	12	100%	17	100%

Table 4.2.shows that there are 30utterances Bald on Record strategies. They are 30 cases of non-minimization of the face threat utterances; 12 utterances used by Putra Nababan and 17 utterances used by Barack Obama. Obama used this strategy more than Nababan because he is more powerful.

4.2.1.1. Strategy 1 case of non-minimization of the face threat

If speaker and hearer both know that maximum efficiency is important, no face redress is necessary. In cases of great urgency or desperation, redress would decrease the communicated urgency. Speaker provides metaphorical urgency for emphasis. In the analysis, the researcher found that Barack Obama is more powerful than Putra Nababan.

Excerpt 1:

42 **Nababan: Did you really memorize Pancasila?**

43 **Obama: NO**

In turn 42, “Did you really memorize Pancasila?” the speaker was Nababan and the hearer was Obama. Speaker is powerful because he is curious as a journalist and he does not fear retaliation or non-cooperation from hearer.

In turn 43, “NO” the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. Speaker is powerful and doesn’t fear retaliation or non-cooperative from hearer (Putra Nababan). In this case, Obama is a powerful speaker because he spoke in clearly intonation. And the other reason, he is a President of US, and then he did not memorize Pancasila.

Excerpt 2:

11 **Nababan: Masih bisakah bahasa Indonesia?**

12 **Obama: Masih bisakah sedikit, saya sudah lupa banyak tapi**

In this utterance, “*Masih bisakah bahasa Indonesia?*” the speaker was Nababan and the hearer was Obama. Speaker wants to determine directly that Obama still can use the Indonesian language.

4.2.2. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is used to satisfy the positive face of the hearer by approving or including him as a friend or as a member of an in-group. The usage of positive politeness is not only to redress the FTA, but also to indicate that speaker wants to come closer to hearer. Positive politeness contains fifteen strategies, but some of them are not found in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. They are strategy 2(Exaggerate), strategy 4 (Use in-group identity markers), strategy 7 (Presuppose/raise/assert common ground), strategy 8 (Joke), strategy 9 (Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants), strategy 10 (Offer, promise), strategy 12 (Include both speaker and hearer in the activity), strategy 13 (Give (or ask for) reasons), strategy 14 (Assume or assert reciprocity), and strategy 15 (Give hints to hearer). For more details Table 4.3. shown that Positive politeness are found.

Table 4.3. The Frequency of Positive Politeness used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama

Strategy	Name of strategy	Putra Nababan		Barack Obama	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)	1	11.11%	-	-
3	Intensify interest to hearer	-	-	10	62.50%
5	Seek agreement	7	77.78%	2	12.50%
6	Avoid disagreement	-	-	3	18.75%
11	Be optimistic	1	11.11%	1	6.25%
	Total	9	100%	16	100%

Table 4.3.shown that there are 25 utterances Positive politeness strategies used in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. They are

9 utterances used by Putra Nababan, and then 16 utterances used by Barack Obama. Obama is more dominant than Nababan. From the analysis, it can be concluded that Obama wants to give a good respon to Nababan. He wants to intensify the interest of speaker's contribution by making a good story.

4.2.2.1. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Speaker pays attention to any aspects of hearer's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, etc).

Excerpt 3:

- 4 **Nababan: You quite pretty good in Indonesian**
5 **Obama: *Sedikit*.** I used to be fluent, but I don't get change to practice.

In this utterance, "You quite pretty good in Indonesian" the speaker was Nababan and the hearer was Obama. Nababan notice that Obama can speak fluently of Indonesian language.

4.2.2.2. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to hearer

Speaker includes hearer into the middle of the events being discussed to intensify the interest of speaker's contribution by "making a good story".

Excerpt 4:

- 12 **Nababan:** Oh, this is quiet good I think. *Banyak latihan*. You have practice with?
13 **Obama: You know, I don't have a change to practice.** Ehm...the...you know one of the interesting thing is Indonesian love their country so much....

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. Obama explains why he does not have a change practice to Nababan, and he

make Nababan pay attention to his explanation. The use of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation, such as “you know?”.

Excerpt 5:

- 14 **Nababan:** You have a...you have a maybe a favorite sentence that you remember, that you know.
- 15 **Obama:** **You know the...a...I...I mean, the truth is that I... I've so many good memories with Indonesia and a...it's such a special place and keep in mind that my sister is half Indonesian...ehm...you know a...many relatives of my step father have come to visit here in the united state so I I've really enjoyed maintaining that connection**

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. Obama shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own by telling a story. The use of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation, such as “you know?”.

Excerpt 6:

- 36 **Nababan:** My last question Mr. president. What life lesson that you take from your experiences Indonesia that help make you the person that you are today?
- 37 **Obama:** **You, you know that; that experience was so important to me in so many ways.** Em; obviously, just my interaction with the Indonesian people....

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own. The use of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation, such as “you know?”.

Excerpt 7:

- 38 **Nababan:** ... Was one of your readings in Indonesia folklore like *Mahabharata* and comics like *Petruk* and *Gareng* is your favorite?
- 39 **Obama:** Well that, you know, I used to love *Mahabharata*, used to love *Ramayana*. used to love *Wayang*, and a; I still do, and a, you know, I still, you know, inspire by the stories of *hanoman*, and; and you know

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own. The use of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation, such as "you know?".

Excerpt 8:

- 46 **Nababan:** That's why I have to confirm. Is it true that you like *nasigoreng* and *bakso*?
- 47 **Obama:** *Bakso* I love, *nasigoreng* I love. You know, I like street food. You know, I like the street better. I still remember the sound of people as they walked by "*sate*", right?

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own. The use of directly quoted speech such as the usage of tag questions that draw hearer as a participant into that conversation, such as "you know?".

4.2.2.3. Strategy 5: Seek agreement

Agreement may also be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in a conversation. *Repetition*, speaker stresses emotional agreement, interest, and surprise by conversation, to show that he has heard correctly what was said and to satisfy hearer.

Excerpt 9:

- 1 **Obama:** So, I am sure this' the first an interview ever done by Indonesian television in the white house, right? It must be right?
2 **Nababan:** Yes, this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?

Nababanutterance isseek agreement where he clarifies about his first time interview with the president in the white house. The addressee often utters brief agreement after the speaker has spoken one or two sentences to indicate emphatic agreement, such as the usage of tag question “right?”.

Excerpt 10:

- 7 **Obama:** A...*baik –baik*
8 **Nababan:** *baik - baik?*

In this utterance, “*baik - baik?*”Nababan are repeated Obama’s utterance about his condition. In this repeating is used to stress emotional agreement, interest, and surprise by conversation, to show that he has heard correctly what was said and to satisfy hearer.

Excerpt 11:

- 42 **Nababan:** Did you really memorize Pancasila?
43 **Obama:** No
44 **Nababan:** You don’t?

In this utterance, Nababan was seeking agreement that Obama’s answer. The addressee often utters brief agreement after speaking one or two sentences to indicate emphatic agreement, such us the usage of tag question “you don’t?”.

Excerpt 12:

- 47 **Obama:** *Bakso* I love, *nasigoreng* I love. You know, I like street food. You know, I like the street better. **I still remember the sound of people as they walked by "sate", right?**
48 **Nababan:** yes, "sate", "bakso"

In this utterance, Obama was seeking agreement that yell of "sate" is true. Nababan are repeated Obama's utterance about his yelled. In this repeating is used to stress emotional agreement, interest, and surprise by conversation, to show that he has heard correctly what was said and to satisfy hearer.

Excerpt 13:

- 60 **Nababan:** I think he is okay
61 **Obama:** Is he okay?

In this utterance, "Is he okay?" Obama repeated Nababan's utterance about the condition of someone in the past. This repetition is used to stress emotional agreement, interest, and surprise by conversation, to show that he has heard correctly what was said and to satisfy hearer.

4.2.2.4. Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

Token disagreement; speaker pretends to agree by twisting his utterances in order to hide disagreement that is to respond 'yes' rather than 'no'. *Hedging opinions*; speaker may choose to be vague for his own opinions, so as not to be seen to disagree.

Excerpt 14:

- 44 **Nababan:** You don't?
45 **Obama:** That, that's a rumor that is not true
46 **Nababan:** That's why I have to confirm. Is it true that you like *nasigoreng* and *bakso*?

In this utterance, “That, that's a rumor that is not true” the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. Obama cannot express the answer explicitly to Nababan because he wants to respect Nababan.

Excerpt 15:

- 52 **Nababan:** Is it true that you used to tease your female classmates to get their attention?
53 **Obama: That I don't know. That I deny.**
54 **Nababan:** You deny? Do remember breaking someone's arm?

In this utterance, “That I don't know. That I deny” the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. Obama didn't express the answer directly to Nababan. It is so as to appear to agree or to hide disagreement.

4.2.2.5. Strategy 11: Be optimistic

It is another type of cooperative strategy. Speaker assumes that hearer wants speaker's wants for speaker (or for both) and will help him to obtain them.

Excerpt 16:

- 18 **Nababan:** So, you're telling the Indonesian people through me, that you're not coming on this Tuesday, but instead you are going this summer?
19 **Obama:** Well, what we ,we decided, we contacted the, the Indonesian government, a..., to let them know that we thought rather than rush the trip, **it was better for to do it in more leisurely case, a..., so that we can have an opportunity to travel and my hope is that way is also easier for me to bring my family.**

In this utterance, “we can have an opportunity to travel and my hope is” Obama shows that he is optimistic with his plan. His plans to travel and bring his family in the right time.

Excerpt 17:

68 **Obama:** *Terimakasih. Selamatjalan*
69 **Nababan:** *Sampaijumpadi Jakarta.*

In this utterance, “*Sampaijumpadi Jakarta*” Nababan shows that he is optimistic by welcoming Obama in the Jakarta.

4.2.3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. It is the heart of respect behavior, just as positive politeness is the kernel of ‘familiar’ and ‘joking’ behavior (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 129-210). The main focus for using this strategy is to assume that speaker may be imposing by the hearer, and intruding on their space. Therefore, these automatically assume that there might be some social distance or awkwardness in the situation.

Negative politeness contains ten strategies, but some of them are not found in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. They are strategy 7 (Impersonalize speaker and hearer), strategy 8 (State the FTA as a general rule), strategy 9 (Nominalize), and strategy 10 (Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebteding hearer). For more details Table 4.4. shown that Negative politeness are found.

Table 4.4. The Frequency of Negative Politeness used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama

Strategy	Name of strategy	Putra Nababan		Barack Obama	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Be conventionally indirect	7	41.18%	1	7.14%
2	Question, hedge	6	35.3%	2	14.29%
3	Be pessimistic	-	-	1	7.14%
4	Minimize the imposition	2	11.76%	6	42.86%
5	Give deference	2	11.76%	1	7.14%
6	Apologize	-	-	3	21.43%
	Total	17	100%	14	100%

Table 4.4. shown that there are 31 utterances Negative politeness strategies used in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. They are 17 utterances used by Putra Nababan, and then 14 utterances used by Barack Obama. Nababan is more dominant than Obama because he, as a journalist, should be keep a good connection with his partner.

4.2.3.1. Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect

In this strategy a speaker is faced with opposing tensions: the desire to give hearer an 'out' by being indirect, and the desire to go on record.

Excerpt 18:

34 **Nababan:** Is this a realistic expectation?

35 **Obama:** **Well I think it's gonna be very hard.** It has been an issued for 60 years. A; through a democratic and republican administration, through different government in Israel.... (cont)

In this utterance, "Well I think it's gonna be very hard" Obama indirectly answer the Nababan's question to explain the issues happened. He cannot answer as directly yes/no, because it is difficult conflict and need hard working to solve it.

Excerpt 19:

- 16 **Nababan:** ... I learnt that you postpone the, the trip to Indonesia for three days and we that Indonesia know that you're leaving on Sunday morning, and we're expecting you on Tuesday. **Are you still on the plan?**
- 17 **Obama:** You know, here where we made decision, and we've just contacted the Indonesian government. Because we're in the middle...

In this utterance, “Are you still on the plan?” Nababan indirectly asked the question about Obama’s planned. He was heard about Obama’s postpone the trip to Indonesia. So he wants to know the answer by using implicit question.

4.2.3.2. Strategy 2: Question, hedge

This strategy enjoins the speaker to question or hedge such assumptions.

Excerpt 20:

- 30 **Nababan:** **Is that a signal that your administration is satisfied with the military reforms and the resolution the past human rights abuses in Indonesia?**
- 31 **Obama:** Well I think we have to acknowledge that those past human rights abuses existed...

In this utterance, the speaker was Nababan and the hearer was Obama. Nababan wants to know the response of the signal that the government issues problems in the past with Indonesia. In this utterance it is clear that it is a question sentence, such as the usage of tag question “Is that..?”.

Excerpt 21:

- 34 **Nababan:** You, you mentioned about a; people to people. Many Indonesia have high expectation that the US under your leadership successful implementing the two-state solution to the israeli-palestinian conflict. **Is this a realistic expectation?**
- 35 **Obama:** Well I think it's gonna be very hard. It has been an issued for 60 years. A; through a democratic and republican administration, through different government in Israel...

In this utterance, the speaker was Nababan and the hearer was Obama. Nababan wants to know the response of Indonesian expectation that solution to the Israeli-palestine conflict under Obama's leadership. In this utterance it is a question sentence, such as the usage of tag question "Is this..?".

Excerpt 22:

- 1 **Obama:** So, I am sure this' the first an interview ever done by Indonesian television in the white house, right? It must be right?
- 2 **Nababan:** Yes, this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?

In this utterance, "It must be right?" the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. In this utterance it is clear that it is a question sentence, such as the usage of tag question "right?".

Excerpt 23:

- 57 **Obama:** We were riding a bike together, and he fell. I was very traumatized, is he okay?
- 58 **Nababan:** He said that you tickled him from the back. You tickle him from the back and...

In this utterance, "is he okay?" the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan. In this utterance it is clear that it is a question sentence.

4.2.3.3. Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to hearer's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of speaker's speech act obtain.

Excerpt 24:

- 23 **Obama:** And a; to *Bali*, and a take them to my old a; **I don't know if we can get to my old house in *mentengdalem*.**
- 24 **Nababan:** Yeah, I think they, they've been preparing for you. Even your, your, your *SD asisi*, *SD menteng*, they're all preparing for you. I don't know how; how they're gonna take it this news.

In this utterance, the speaker was Obama and the hearer was Nababan.

Obama is being pessimistic because he thinks can't visit to his old house in *mentengdalem*.

4.2.3.4. Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition

This strategy indirectly may pay hearer defense.

Excerpt 25:

- 30 **Nababan:** Is that a signal that your administration is satisfied with the military reforms and the resolution the past human rights abuses in Indonesia?
- 31 **Obama:** **Well I think we have to acknowledge that those past human rights abuses existed.** And so we can't go forward without looking backward and understanding that there was an enormous problem, not just for the American but also problem for the Indonesian people...

In this utterance, "Well I think we have to acknowledge that..." Obama minimizes the imposition by saying this utterance for making Nababan indirectly pay his defense.

Excerpt 26:

- 32 **Nababan:** Mr. President, there is a prevailing skepticism that you'll be unable to act on your stance to reach out the Muslim world. How do you respond to this?
- 33 **Obama:** **Well actually, you know, we've made enormous progress. Obviously I've made my Cairo speech last year. I sent clear message that the United States is a friend and a partner with the Muslim world that....**

In this utterance, “Well actually, you know, we've made enormous progress.” Obama minimizes the imposition by saying this utterance for making Nababan indirectly pay his defense.

4.2.3.5. Strategy 5: Give deference

Speaker humbles himself, his capacities, and possessions, namely that which satisfies hearer's wants to be treated as superior.

Excerpt 27:

- 11 **Obama:** *Masihbisasedikit, sayasudahlupabanyaktapi*
12 **Nababan:** **Oh, this is quiet good I think.** *Banyaklatihan.* You have practice with?

In this utterance, “Oh, this is quiet good I think.” Nababan give praise to Obama that could still use Indonesian language.

Excerpt 28:

- 67 **Nababan:** **Okay, thank you very much Mr. president.**
68 **Obama:** *Terimakasih. Selamatjalan*

In this utterance, “Okay, thank you very much Mr. president.” Nababan says thank you to appreciate Obama status as higher than him.

Excerpt 29:

- 67 **Nababan:** Okay, thank you very much Mr. president.
68 **Obama:** *Terimakasih. Selamatjalan*

In this utterance, “*Terimakasih.Selamatjalan*” Obama give deference for him because Nababan was respected him.

4.2.3.6. Strategy 6: Apologize

By apologizing for doing an FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on hearer's negative face and thereby partially redress that impingement.

Excerpt 30:

- 24 **Nababan:** Yeah, I think they, they've been preparing for you. Even your, your, your *SD asisi*, *SD menteng*, they're all preparing for you. I don't know how; how they're gonna take it this news.
- 25 **Obama:** Well, please, please let them know. I'm gonna let them know through you that a, I was disappointed than anybody. The only reason that we delay, we decided to delayed this is because the most important domestic priority in the United States, a..., is going to be voted on this weekend or early next week.... (cont)

In the utterance, "I was disappointed than anybody" Obama asked to Nababan forgiveness by saying regret, because he was disappointed than anybody. He has a priority duty in his country.

Excerpt 31:

- 62 **Nababan:** I think so
- 63 **Obama:** Please, please tell him that I apologize for that. That's so bad, I remember, feeling terrible...yeah.

In the utterance, "Please, please tell him that I apologize for that." Obama regrets after he has done something bad to someone. Thus, he wants to say apology through Nababan.

4.2.4. Off Record

Off record is an indirect politeness strategy in which the speaker says something that can be interpreted in more than one way (Brown and Levinson, 1987:211-227). A communicative act is done off record if it is done in such a way

that it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the act. In other words, the actor leaves himself an ‘out’ by providing himself with a number of defensible interpretations; he cannot be held to have committed himself to just one particular interpretation of his act. Thus if a speaker wants to do FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it, he can do it off record, and leave it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret it.

Off record contains of fifteen strategies, but only one strategies are found. They are fourteen strategies are not found; strategy 1 (Give hints), strategy 2 (Give association clues), strategy 3 (Presuppose), strategy 4 (Understate), strategy 5 (Overstate), strategy 6 (Use tautologies), strategy 7 (Use contradictions), strategy 8 (Be ironic), strategy 9 (Use metaphors), strategy 10 (Use rhetorical questions), strategy 11 (Be ambiguous), strategy 12 (Be vague), strategy 13 (Overgeneralize), and strategy 14 (Displace hearer). For more details Table 4.5. shown that Off record are found.

Table 4.5. The Frequency of Off Record used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama

Strategy	Name of strategy	Putra Nababan		Barack Obama	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
15	Be incomplete, use ellipsis	1	100%	-	-
	Total	1	100%	-	-

Table 4.5.shown that only 1 utterance Off record strategy used in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. This utterance used by Putra Nababan.

4.2.4.1. Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

Speaker purposely does not finish his utterance and leave an FTA half undone, thus leaves the implicature ‘hanging in the air’, just as with rhetorical questions.

Excerpt 32:

58 **Nababan:** He said that you tickled him from the back. You tickle him
 from the back and...

59 **Obama:** And we fell on the bike, and, and I do remember that.

In this utterance, “You tickle him from the back and...” Nababan leaves the utterance half undone. He wants Obama to continue a relevant interpretation of what he said.

4.3. The Factors which Influence the Choice of Politeness Strategies in the Interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 71), there are two factors influencing the choice of strategies. They are the payoffs: a priori considerations and the circumstance: sociological variables. In this analysis, negative politeness is mostly used by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama to indicate common ground and knowledge in which Obama shares Nababan’s wants and vice versa.

4.3.1. The payoffs: a priori considerations

By going on record, Putra Nababan as the speaker can potentially get any of the following advantages.

Excerpt 33:

- 1 **Obama:** So, I am sure this' the first an interview ever done by Indonesian television in the white house, right? It must be right?
- 2 **Nababan:** Yes, this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?
- 3 **Obama:** yes, absolutely, yes

Nababan get enlist the addressee or in support of speaker's self to satisfy hearer's negative face, in some degree. Obama makes sure that this is the first time to interviewed by Indonesian journalist.

4.3.2. The circumstance: sociological variables

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 74), there are three social factors that influence the choice of strategies, these are:

4.3.2.1. Occupation

There is different occupation between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama. The occupation of Putra Nababan is asa journalist and the occupation of Barack Obama is a President of US.

Excerpt 34:

- 6 **Nababan:** That's what I heard Mr. President, thank for a...receiving RCTI TV for this interview. *Apakabar* **Mr. President?**
- 7 **Obama:** A...*baik –baik*

In this utterance Nababan used polite utterance, for example, when Nababan calls Obama "Mr.President", it determines that there is a usage of address form due to their different of occupation.

4.3.2.2. Social status

Barack Obama's status is higher than Putra Nababan. He is the President of US and Nababan is one of the Indonesian journalists. So Nababan pays attention and respect to Obama.

Excerpt 35:

- 24 **Nababan:** Yeah, I think they, they've been preparing for you. Even your, your, your *SD asisi*, *SD menteng*, they're all preparing for you. I don't know how; how they're gonna take it this news.
- 25 **Obama:** Well, please, please let them know. I'm gonna let them know through you that a, I was disappointed than anybody. The only reason that we delay, we decided to delayed this is because the most important domestic priority in the United States, a..., is going to be voted on this weekend or early next week. And, **I have to be here**. And unfortunately I don't have the control over the legislature schedule. I'm not a prime minister where I, where I can call a vote at any time I want. It's up to members of the congress when they're gonna calling the vote. But I have to be here when, they make to that vote

In the utterance "I have to be here", it determines that he is the important person because he is the President of US.

4.3.2.3. Formality

Putra Nababan pays respect on his difference of occupation and social status with Barack Obama. He uses formality utterances to Obama.

Excerpt 36:

- 1 **Obama:** So, I am sure this' the first an interview ever done by Indonesian television in the white house, right? It must be right?
- 2 **Nababan:** Yes, **this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?**
- 3 **Obama:** yes, absolutely, yes
- 4 **Nababan:** You quite pretty good in Indonesian
- 5 **Obama:** *Sedikit*. I used to be fluent, but I don't get change to practice.

In this utterances, “Yes, this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?” Nababan used formal utterance to Obama because he thinks Obama’s status and occupation is higher than him. He always spoke in a formal language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

From the analysis, it can be concluded that in the interview between Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, there are four Politeness Strategies used. There are 86 utterances which consist of 39 utterances used by Putra Nababan and 47 utterances used by Barack Obama. There were 29 Bald on record strategies; 12 utterances by Putra Nababan and 17 utterances by Barack Obama, 25 Positive politeness strategies; 9 utterances by Putra Nababan and 16 utterances by Barack Obama, 31 Negative politeness strategies; 17 utterances by Putra Nababan and 14 utterances by Barack Obama, and 1 Off record strategy used by Putra Nababan. From the analysis the researcher found out that Putra Nababan used negative politeness more than other strategies, because Barack Obama's status and occupation is higher than him, so Putra Nababan used this strategy to keep his politeness in speaking and the hearer will feel respected.

And then, the factors influencing the used of strategies by Putra Nababan and Barack Obama, there are three factors. They are occupation, social status and formality. Nababan is a journalist. Therefore, in his speaking he uses polite utterances because he spoke to the President in the interviewed. Obama's social status is higher than Nababan, he is the President of U.S and Nababan is one of the Indonesian journalist, so Nababan pay attention and respect to Obama. Both

occupation and social status indirectly influence Nababan in using formal utterances to Obama.

5.2. Suggestion

In every conversation, we must apply politeness. The same as for conversation in the interview. Using negative politeness in the interview is certainly very helpful in keeping in touch speaker conversation with the hearer. Therefore the politeness is needed to obtain good results in the interview.

This study can also be an additional reference for the reader and English Department students of Dian Nuswantoro University who want to learn about politeness strategies.

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APPENDIX 1

TUR N	UTTERANCES	BARAC K OBAM A (O)	PUTRA NABABA N (N)	POLITENES S STRATEGI ES
1	So, I am sure this' the first an interview ever done by Indonesian television in the white house, right? It must be right?	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
2	Yes, this is the first time interview by Indonesian journalist, right?		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
3	yes, absolutely, yes	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
4	You quite pretty good in Indonesian		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 1)
5	<i>Sedikit.</i> I used to be fluent, but I don't get change to practice.	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
6	That's what I heard Mr. President, thank for a...receiving RCTI TV for this interview. <i>Apakabar Mr. President?</i>		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
7	<i>A...baik –baik</i>	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
8	<i>baik - baik?</i>		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
9	<i>Terimakasih.</i>	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
10	<i>Masihbisabahasa Indonesia?</i>		√	Bald On Record

				(strategy 1)
11	<i>Masih bisasedikit, sayasudah lupabanyak tapi</i>	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
12	Oh, this is quiet good I think.¹⁾Banyak latihan. You have practice with?²⁾		√	1. Negative Politeness (strategy 5) 2. Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
13	You know, I don't have a change to practice. Ehm...the...you know one of the interesting thing is Indonesian love their country so much, they usually go back so there isn't a huge immigrant Indonesian population in united state. So I don't meet enough Indonesian- which else means I don't have good Indonesian restaurant here in the united state.	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 3)
14	You have a...you have a maybe a favorite sentence that you remember, that you know.		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
15	You know the...a...I...I mean, the truth is that I... I've so many good memories with Indonesia and a...it's such a special place and keep in mind that my sister is half Indonesian...ehm...you know a...many relatives of my step father have come to visit here in the united state so I've really enjoyed maintaining that connection	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 3)
16	Yes...yes...you know Mr. President, I've been here for almost 48 hours and I feel the tense of the atmosphere of politics, the national politics in America...you know. It's just one		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)

	<p>thing...are you...you... I learnt that you postpone the, the trip to Indonesia for three days and we that Indonesia know that you're leaving on Sunday morning, and we're expecting you on Tuesday. Are you still on the plan?</p>			
17	<p>You know, here where we made decision, and we've just contacted the Indonesian government.¹⁾ Because we're in the middle of this huge health care debate here in the United States and it's about the communal vote that we've been debating with this for a year. And many of those votes were delayed. And we contacted the Indonesian government, and a..., in consultation, we've agreed that it makes more sense for me to delay the trip until the summer, until sometime in June. So that I'm rushed, because my hope was that I'm gonna be able to spend a few days in Indonesia.²⁾ a not just a bilateral meetings but also you know, buying some a 'bakso', some 'sate';³⁾ 'hahaha, nasi goreng';⁴⁾ <i>nasigoreng</i>, you going to Jogja or, or, or going to Bali. You know, not supposed to just being in Jakarta entire time. and, right now, the schedule is being so compressed that, you know, in consultation with the Indonesian government we thought it would be best to actually postpone it just for a little bit. but I wanna reassure all the people of Indonesia that this is something I'm very much looking forward to a that not only because my personal connection</p>	√		<p>1. Negative Politeness (strategy 4) 2. Negative Politeness (strategy 6) 3. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 4. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 5. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 6. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 7. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 8. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 9. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 10. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 11. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 12. Negative Politeness (strategy 4)</p>

	<p>to Indonesia a which is very strong and I love the Indonesian people. a, but also because Indonesia has become such an important country. You know, when I moved to Indonesia was in 1967. And, you know, the incredible economic progress that has been made in Indonesia, the way Jakarta has changed, you know.⁵⁾ When I was there, you know, you still had <i>becak</i> everywhere;⁶⁾ 'hahaha'⁷⁾; you know, it was slow moving place, you know;⁸⁾ 'we can find you <i>becak</i> if come on summer'⁹⁾; yeah, but a...you know, the only hotel was a <i>hotel Indonesia</i>.¹⁰⁾; '<i>hotel Indonesia, ya</i>'¹¹⁾; and then <i>Sarinah</i> was the where folks do their shopping. Now my understanding is that there buildings everywhere. And that represent the incredible progress that has been made, not only economically but also in a Indonesia being a model of democracy. That a; such populist nation and the diverse nation that is able to bring together a democratic forces and Indonesia is going to be powerhouse internationally. And a, I've got to know your president and I think he's a fine leader.¹²⁾ And working with him, we've been able to make G-20, the premier economic international forum. Used to be the G-8, and that represent, I think, the progress that Indonesia has been making into the, a...a..., into the first tier of economic and political forces in the world.</p>			
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18	So, you're telling the Indonesian people through me, that you're not coming on this Tuesday, but instead you are going this summer?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
19	well, what we ,we decided, we contacted the, the Indonesian government, a.., to let them know that we thought rather than rush the trip, it was better for to do it in more leisurely case, a..., so that we can have an opportunity to travel and my hope is that way is also easier for me to bring my family.	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 11)
20	And this time you are going to bring your family?		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
21	I hope so.	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
22	And, in, in your book also, you, you, you felt that you should bring a, the first lady, and a, your daughters to <i>Prambanan</i> , and to <i>Bali</i> ; ¹⁾ "yes, <i>Borobudur</i> " ²⁾ ; <i>Borobudur</i> ...yeah		√	1. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 2. Bald On Record (strategy 1)
23	And a; to <i>Bali</i> , and a take them to my old a; I don't know if we can get to my old house in <i>menteng dalem</i> .	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 3)
24	Yeah, I think they, they've been preparing for you. ¹⁾ Even your, your, your <i>SD asisi</i> , <i>SD menteng</i> , they're all preparing for you. I don't know how; how they're gonna take it this news. ²⁾		√	1. Negative Politeness (strategy 4) 2. Negative Politeness (strategy 4)
25	Well, please, please let them know. I'm gonna let them know	√		Negative Politeness

	<p>through you that a, I was disappointed than anybody. The only reason that we delay, we decided to delay this is because the most important domestic priority in the United States, a..., is going to be voted on this weekend or early next week. And, I have to be here. And unfortunately I don't have the control over the legislature schedule. I'm not a prime minister where I, where I can call a vote at any time I want. It's up to members of the congress when they're gonna calling the vote. But I have to be here when, they make to that vote</p>			(strategy 6)
26	<p>We're hearing that about the comprehensive partnership framework that you're working on to finalize during your visit in Indonesia. Does this advance partnership including increasing military assistance?</p>		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
27	<p>It is comprehensive. So, a, in my conversation with president yudhoyono, and, and our teams, that we wanna create a comprehensive partnership that includes political and security issues, that includes economic and technological issues. But it also includes how can we strengthen the people to people contacts and bonds between, a..., our two countries. and, so, everything from working together on energy projects that deal with climate change but also deal with economic development, how can we enhance trade, how can we work more effectively on the</p>	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)

	security issues that we share, not just counter terrorism, but obviously Indonesia as a major force in south east Asia.			
28	So, includes the military assistance?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
29	And the issues of military assistance. You know, obviously there have been some controversies in terms of military assistance in the past. But since the advance of democracy in Indonesia, well you see the TNI make the significant progress separating itself up from the police, focusing more on broad external security issues as opposed to internal security issues. And so we've already begun more interactions and our hope is that can continue	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 4)
30	Is that a signal that your administration is satisfied with the military reforms and the resolution of the past human rights abuses in Indonesia?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
31	Well I think we have to acknowledge that those past human rights abuses existed. And so we can't go forward without looking backward and understanding that there was an enormous problem, not just for the American but also problem for the Indonesian people. We have seen significant progress and so what we want to do is to continue to improve our consultation and move this forward into more positive direction. because we want Indonesia to be close partner	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 4)

	for many years to come,that we want Indonesia in prosperous and security that'sin the interest of unitedstates as well as in the interest ofIndonesia and the entire Asia pacific community.			
32	Mr. President, there is a prevailing skepticism that you'llbe unable to act on your stance to reach out the Muslimworld. How do you respond to this?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
33	Well actually, you know, we've made enormousprogress.¹⁾ Obviously I've made my Cairo speech last year.I sent clear message that the United States is a friend anda partner with the Muslim world that ,aa...., we obviouslyhave a determination to defeat terrorism wherever itexists and we wanna partner with countries to deal withthat issues but we don't wanna terrorism to define ourrelationship to the Muslims, a...,nations around theworld. We want to build on cooperation on trade, oneconomic development, on science and technology, a, onculture. And, so what, what we've done is to all the issues that I outlined in the Cairo speech, we've made progress of. I mean, one of the sources of great tension was the Iraq war. This summer, we expect to have ended combat operation inside of Iraq and we will have all our troops out by next year. We talked about the need to reach out; a;and I've put forward, for example in Pakistan, we'resetting up an entrepreneurship center, in	√		1. Negative Politeness (strategy 4) 2. Bald On Record (strategy 1) 3. Negative Politeness (strategy 4)

	<p>saudi arabia, during hajj, we worked to make sure that the H1N1 virus did not affect people during hajj. We're; a; we had assigned a Muslim envoy; a; to attend organization like the OIC, and; and to figure out how we can work on the whole host of the issues, how we can get more young people and student exchanges. And so, the whole range of issue that we need to work on, we will continue to work on it. Since you mention about the issue of terrorism, that issue of terrorism is also facing Indonesia. Many believe that the root of terrorism is poverty and injustice. A; aside from financial intelligent assistance that United States is giving, what kind of cooperation that US would give to erase the roots of terrorism in Indonesia?²⁾ Well I think there's a combination of things, you know, I think that, you know, a; there are a lot of countries that have poverty but don't have terrorism.³⁾ A; there is no doubt that if you have young people, particularly young men, who are unemployed. They're more vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organization. But I also think that a; there are ideological a; roots to terrorism that where people are distorted Islam. And one of the things I always valued so much about Indonesia, when I was growing up, was people were devout Muslims but they were also tolerant to other cultures. And I think that's a; the future of Islam that is going to be able to modernize, become wealthier, and become successful. I mean</p>			
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	<p>the history of Islam, it was that, is that at its height. It was pro science, pro technology, I was more advanced than any part of the world. But what we do wanna do is partner with Indonesia on economic development issues generally. Obviously a; the crisis in the 90's had a profound effect on Indonesia. It has now built back up and it has poise to do very well. And we think we can be good partner, not only in providing assistance for development but also trade. And that trade relationship is one that a; think can be very, very important.</p>			
34	<p>You, you mentioned about a; people to people. ManyIndonesia have high expectation that the US under yourleadership successful implementing the two-statesolution to the israeli-palestinian conflict. Is this arealistic expectation?</p>		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
35	<p>Well I think it's gonna be very hard. It has been an issuedfor 60 years. A; through a democratic and republicanadministration, through different government in Israel. It is a, it is a very difficult conflict, but I am going to work as hard as I can while I am president to make sure that we arrive to the two state solution, where Israel is secured and living side by side by a prosperous andsuccessful Palestinian nation. And everybody in the region understands that this is the right thing to do. The question is how to break down the barrier of trust or thebarrier of distrust that exist</p>	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 1)

	between these countries.			
36	My last question Mr. president. What life lesson that you take from your experiences Indonesia that help make you the person that you are today?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)
37	You, you know that; that experience was so important to me in so many ways. Em; obviously, just my interaction with the Indonesian people, I've; just had great love and affection for the Indonesia people. I think that they are hard working, they are families and communities. They're very calm which I think helps me now in a very tense jobs, a; I think that living in Indonesia also reminded me how big the world is. You know, Indonesia is such a big country and a such a diverse country, and so many different people there. It reminded me that we have to have a broad view of the world and recognize the world interconnected and that's very important. So, you know, I'm really looking forward to getting back. I'm looking forward to letting my children see what a wonderful country Indonesia is.	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 3)
38	Confirm that some story that you know went around in the country because you are so famous in the country. It's just gonna be quick and just quick answer. Was one of your readings in Indonesia folklore like Mahabharata and comics like Petruk and Garengis your favorite?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 1)

39	Well that, you know, I used to love <i>Mahabharata</i> , used to love <i>Ramayana</i> . used to love <i>Wayang</i> , and a; I still do, and a, you know, I still, you know, inspire by the stories of <i>hanoman</i> , and; and you know,	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 3)
40	and <i>Gareng</i> and <i>Petruk</i> ?		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
41	Absolutely	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
42	Did you really memorize <i>Pancasila</i> ?		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
43	No	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
44	You don't?		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
45	That, that's a rumor that is not true,	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 6)
46	That's why I have to confirm. Is it true that you like <i>nasigoreng</i> and <i>bakso</i> ?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
47	<i>Bakso</i> I love, <i>nasigoreng</i> I love. You know, I like street food. You know, I like the street better. ¹⁾ I still remember the sound of people as they walked by " <i>sate</i> ", right? ²⁾	√		1. Positive Politeness (strategy 3) 2. Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
48	yes, " <i>sate</i> ", " <i>bakso</i> "		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
49	" <i>bakso</i> "	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
50	You, you listen to that?		√	Positive

				Politeness (strategy 5)
51	Absolutely, I miss that.	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
52	Is it true that you used to tease your female classmates to get their attention?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
53	That I don't know. That I deny.	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 6)
54	You deny?¹⁾ Do remember breaking someone's arm?²⁾		√	1. Positive Politeness (strategy 5) 2. Bald On Record (strategy 1)
55	Yes, I do actually. When I was, was by accident.	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
56	You tickled the guy.		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
57	We were riding a bike together, and he fell. I was very traumatized, is he okay?	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
58	He said that you tickled him from the back. You tickle him from the back and...		√	Off Record (strategy 15)
59	And we fell on the bike, and, and I do remember that.	√		Bald On Record (strategy 1)
60	I think he is okay		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
61	Is he okay?	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
62	I think so		√	Bald On Record (strategy 1)
63	Please, please tell him that I apologize for that. That's	√		Negative Politeness

	sobad, I remember, feeling terrible...yeah.			(strategy 6)
64	Okay, the last one. Is true that you wrote a poem statingthat your dream is to become a president?		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 2)
65	That's not true. I think that I remember reading one ofteachers saying that I was planning to be president whenI was six. When I was six I think I wanted to be firemen.	√		Positive Politeness (strategy 6)
66	Firemen?		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 5)
67	Okay, thank you very much Mr. president.		√	Negative Politeness (strategy 5)
68	<i>Terimakasih. Selamatjalan</i>	√		Negative Politeness (strategy 5)
69	<i>Sampaijumpadi Jakarta.</i>		√	Positive Politeness (strategy 11)